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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01238934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TRILOK SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre VISION IAS LAL KOTHI JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The tribal art acts as a reflection of the rich heritage and social life of the tribals.

Insights into cultural perspectives

(1) Depicts the religious leanings of the tribe → Palghar and Ma Mansa Goddess in paintings of Warli tribe.

(2) Shows the daily life activities → women are shown grinding spices; dancing. (Sohrai Kohwar Paintings of Jharkhand)

(3) Shows the food habits and dressing sense of tribes → Gond Paintings depict this.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It also reflects the values of the Indian tribal communities.

(1) Ecology preservation → Paintings show tribes in harmony with nature and animals. (Gond paintings of Animals and forests)

(2) Social equality among tribes → Both men and women are shown doing daily chores.

(3) Spiritualism of tribes is shown in the way they worship Goddess for fertility and well-being.

(4) Communal living and harmony → Various groups lived together and undertook economic activities.

The "Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas" celebrated on November 15 celebrates the rich culture of these tribes

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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of "Bharat" as a modern state. Both had a different approach.

Mahatma Gandhi	Jawahar Lal Nehru
→ Focused on struggle-truce - struggle strategy to keep the masses energetic eg → Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)	→ Focused on struggle and victory method to gain independence quickly
→ Didn't support Purna Swaraj in early stages	→ Was adamant on getting complete independence from start. (Lahore Session 1929 resolution)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Didn't agree fully on including workers; focused on reducing class conflict.

→ More focused on constructive work and economic regeneration eg, Khadi work.

→ Didn't support the Princely state (Prajamandal movement)

→ Wanted to include the working class and give the movement a socialist touch. (Gaya Session 1922)

→ Wanted to have political power and initiate reforms directly.

→ Had touch with such movements and wanted them in mainstream.

Some similarities
→ Both wanted Non-violence as the key method
→ Both supported the inclusion of women in freedom struggle.

As we celebrate the "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav" we should recognize the contribution of these two giants

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The sun started to set on many imperialist empires after the World War II. This was due to various reasons.

(1) Economic reasons → Imperialists like British had huge spend in World war leading to debt. They wanted to leave the colonies as they couldn't handle expenses.

(2) Political reasons → Pressure from the Allies to give independence. USA and others stood for right to self-determination

→ Local nationalist movements like in India and Burma also fastened the process.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Aggression by Axis powers (Japanese) were ready to invade South Asia. This also forced many to give indep-endence to colonies.

(4) Creation of United Nations and (UN) rise of USA (which stood for democracy) also pushed this.

(5) NAM (Non-Aligned movement) called for de-colonization of the world at the Bandung Conference (1955). It led to movements in Africa.

(6) The will and determination of people along with support from local elites led to independence.

The soul of nations long suppressed finally found utterance after de-colonization.

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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent Delhi floods saw various migrants getting affected. They had camps on the Yamuna flood-plains which made them vulnerable

Increasing human encroachment

(1) Migrants occupy such spaces due to high real estate costs and lack of affordable housing.

(2) Rampant urbanization has led to the encroachment of wetlands.

Impact on water bodies in urban areas

(1) Leads to pollution → The Yamuna shows frothing due to high levels of pollution (industrial and human)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Eutrophication → Water bodies get depleted due to waste and other discharges.

(3) Shrinking space of water bodies → The Hyderabad City has reduced area of water bodies due to encroachment.

(4) Affects the biodiversity → Various local and migratory species face challenge.

Impact of water body depletion on humans

→ Increased incident of Urban floods eg → Bengaluru and Hyderabad

→ Urban Heat Island effect.

Various schemes such as MISHTHI and AMRIT SAROVAR can help restore these bodies and fulfill the goal of Sustainable Cities (SDG 11)

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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geography is the key determinant of various factors. As Tim Marshall has said nations are "Prisoners of Geographies"

Physical features influencing development of transporation systems

(1) Topography → Plain area supports efficient and quick transport (like Trans Siberian railway). While mountainous areas need significant effort for such development (Atal tunnel)

(2) Altitude → Distance of the area

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

from sea level affects the cost; efficiency and viability of operations.

→ Development of railways in Jammu Kashmir; Switzerland is tougher than doing it in Gangetic plains.

(3) Climatic conditions → This affects the suitability and comfort of citizens along with operations cost.

→ Tundra region transport needs regular maintenance due to cold temperature

→ Heat in tropical countries and desert areas hinder transport

Indian case study

→ Focusing on region specific transport (Parvatmala → Ropeways in hills)

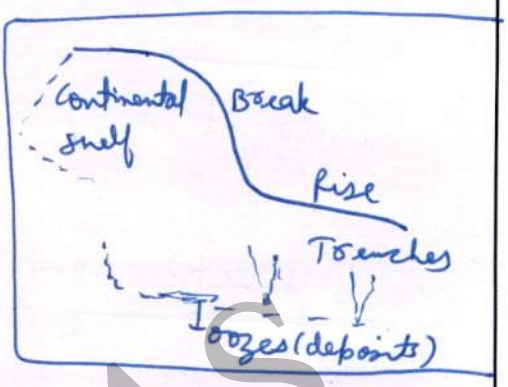
→ Various categories for every area → Rail bridges over rivers; Road infrastructure in deserts etc.

The Bharatmala and Sagarmala projects aim to build geography specific transport systems

6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ocean trenches are formed in the deep ocean on the ocean bed. They are crucial repository of biodiversity. (Mariana Trench in Pacific ocean)



Formation

(1) Movements in oceanic crust can lead to their formation.

(2) Underwater Volcanic explosion can also create trenches.

(3) Faults and crevices on the oceanic crust widen to form trenches.

(4) Underwater earthquake also leads to their formation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Characteristics of these reliefs

(1) They support biodiversity incl-
-uding various fishes and planktons.

(2) They have mineral repository.

(3) They are crucial in understanding
the ocean history and relief.

Oceanic trenches thus
provide an insight into the mysteries
of ocean.

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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent 570 mm rainfall in Wayanad over 48 hours shows the prevalence of extreme rainfall events in India.

Reasons of extreme rainfall events

(1) Climate Change → As IMD has observed; Climate change has led the monsoon to be short but intense in nature.

(2) Cloudburst phenomena → Especially observed in high altitude areas; it leads to 100 mm rainfall in 1 hour.

(3) Cyclones → The Biparjoy cyclone led to heavy rains in Gujarat and Rajasthan

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Storm Surges and Orographic rainfall can intensify quickly. → Western Ghats and coastal areas experience this.

(5) Arctic Amplification → It has an indirect link towards altering the monsoon patterns.

(6) Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) → It enhances intense rainfall in its positive phase.

Social impact	Economic impact
→ leads to displacement of local communities. (Due to landslides in Wayanad) (Climate refugees)	→ Loss of life, livestock and property.
→ Disproportionate impact on women (as they have to do field work, fetch water)	→ Crop damage leads to Agricultural loss and reduced farmers income.
→ Health burden due to diseases from unhygienic conditions	→ Street vendors affected more than others.
	→ Fiscal burden on state (Announce relief packages)

There is a need to prioritise sustainable development and enhance resilience of local communities to deal with such incidents.

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8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's demographic divid-end will peak in 2041 (with 59% of total population as working). Women have a crucial role in it as a equal half.

Low participation of Women in Workforce

(1) Marriage hinders economic participation of women (Claudia Goldin study)

(2) Stereotypes leading to only Pink collared jobs for women.

(3) Sexual harassment at workplace leads to low Female labour participation (only 37%)

(4) Glass Ceiling (lack of promotion) hurts prospects.

(5) Patriarchal norms; lack of inclusive public transport are barriers

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As IMF has highlighted; economic participation of women can boost India's GDP by 1.4%. Various steps to boost participation:-

(1) National Creche Scheme and PALNA scheme to help married woman work.

(2) Maternity Benefit Act 1961 provides 26 week paid leave. Menstrual leave by states like Kerala; Bihar and Odisha.

(3) Breaking male bastions to allow women → Armed forces permanent commission → women DTC Bus drivers.

(4) Enhance participation in Science (STEM) sector by schemes such as NIDHI; VIGYAN JYOTI

(5) Enforcement of POSH 2013 Act; She-Box.

(6) SHG and startup ownership of women promoted through NRLM and StandUp India.

(7) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao for ATTITUDE change
free bus rides (Karnataka) and enhance public transport.

Women's equal contributions can help India achieve 5 trillion $ economy dream

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rajni Kothari explains the "Secularization of Caste" as the withdrawal of caste from traditional sense and increased role in modern way (Education; political empowerment)

Progressive Secularization of Caste in India

(1) Increased demand for affirmative action has led to increase in representation of OBC/SC in services.

(2) Political empowerment through party mobilization → Dalits through BSP
→ OBC through regional coalitions

(3) Reduced discrimination and increasing inter-caste marriages (NFHS-5)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Increased socio-economic status of lower castes.

But; this process has also sharpened the caste divide.

(1) Domino effect of reservation demand has led to violence and conflict.
→ Patidars demand in Gujarat
→ Marathas demand for OBC status.

(2) Politics has become polarized on caste basis. (People vote caste while development takes backseat)

(3) Violent demands by caste groups lead to clashes → Bhima Koregaon incident.

(4) Reduces the space for unreserved category → Taking affirmative action beyond 50% limit (Indra Sawhney) in various states (69% in Tamil Nadu)

There is a need to moderate such demands by sub-categorisation and focus on socio-economic development.

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Oxfam report highlighted that top 5% own 65% of wealth in India. This is is contradiction to the "Equality" principle in Preamble.

Increasing inequality despite poverty fall

(1) India lifted 13.5 crore people out of poverty (NITI Aayog) but inequality high due to → Jobless Growth in India

→ Agriculture is stagnant and low-remuneration.

→ COVID-19 led to the rise in inequality in short term.

→ Caste and Gender inequality not factored in poverty indicators

→ Various groups excluded from

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social security nets (like Migrants)

→ Rural-Urban bias has led to increased inequality in Urban areas (No NREGA; lack of social security)

→ Digital divide concentrated the benefits of technology in few hands.

Way ahead

(1) Focus on Capital intensive sectors to boost income and job demand.

→ PLI scheme for various sectors.

→ PM-MITRA for textile; PM-SAMPADA for food processing

(2) Enhance farmers' income (Ashok Dalwai Panel)

→ By diversification to Livestock; poultry; Horticulture

→ Income support through PM-KISAN and enhance FPOs

(3) Women empowerment → SHG Model → Drone Didi (Lakhpati Didi)

Caste inequality removal → Standup India PM-MUDRA

(4) Extend Urban Welfare → E-Shram / ONORC → PM-Awas.

(5) Digital bridges like PM-WANI and BharatNet

Equal India can better face the challenges of the modern world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhism rose in influence due to the oppressive; exclusionary nature of Brahminism. It proved as an alternative for people.

Why Buddhism rose?

- It had democratic principles of Sangha and equality of women.
- It didn't have elaborate rituals and idol worship which acted as an attraction for poor and lower caste

Hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism

(1) Buddhism reached it's peak in the Mauryan Era with Asoka's support. Post their decline; Sungas rose and they supported Brahminism

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Competition for funding:

→ Patronage from Kings became important to spread religion; build temples/monasteries.

(3) Competition for followers:

→ Brahminism had idol worship and various rituals like Ashwamedha which attracted people. There was a sense of visibility

→ The Buddhists changed their methods (Hinayana → Mahayana) and Dhamma Yatras to attract followers.

(4) Competition for Ideology:

→ Scholars of both religions debated on this (Prayag conference during Harsha's time is example)

This overzealous attitude of Buddhism led to it's decline.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Decline of Buddhism

(1) Adoption of idol worship led to creation of grand Buddha images and increased funding.

→ This funding led to corruption in the monasteries.

(2) Increased presence of women in the sanghas and immorality of some monks tarnished image.

(3) Buddhism lost it's core idea of abandoning desires (Nirvana) and became materialistic

(4) This led to disillusionment in faithful followers. They adopted Shaktite; Vaishnaite and Shaivite traditions

Nevertheless; both religions enhanced the syncretic and diverse nature of Indian society

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traveller accounts acts as a window in the past for various contemporary societies. It helps us relive our history and heritage.

Various accounts by European travellers

(1) Francois Bernier was in the court of Shah Jahan

(2) Jean Baptiste Tavernier's book.

(3) Nicolo De Conti; Barbosa; Nuniz and Domingo Paes in Vijaynagar.

(4) East India Company accounts.

They have been important in shaping our understanding of empires

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Shaped our understanding about empires

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Nature of economy → Jean Tavernier has shown the feudal nature of the economy and King as the sole owner of land.

(2) About the cultural achievements of Kings → The Vijaynagara Empire's architecture like Mahanavmi Dibba explained.

(3) It shows the welfare works of the King. → The building of Canals by ~~the~~ Deva Raya is shown in various texts.

(4) Conquest of Kings → The Bahamani rivalry with Vijaynagara is depicted.

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(5) Tolerance of Kings → Francois Bernier has highlighted the tolerant nature of Dara Shikoh.

Told about the people

(1) Societal conditions → Jean Taverner writes about the poverty prevalent at that time.

(2) Daily life and activities → Nuniz writes that women did wrestling; soothsaying. Also talks about local fairs.

(3) Economic activities of people shown like Agriculture, animal rearing.

(4) Religious faith of common folk is also highlighted

The traveller's accounts enables us to connect various dots and relive our great past.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Robert Clive's triumphant victory over Sirajudaulah changed the course of history. Bipan Chandra has highlighted it as an inflection point.

How it changed course of Indian history?

(1) British had complete control over Bengal which was one of the richest province of India. (Materially and geographically)

(2) It led to the domination of British over Indian territories and decline of other powers.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) British had access to Calcutta Port and the Diwani rights which strengthened them economically.

(4) Led to the impoverishment of peasants and artisans in India.

(5) Gave British the economic and political might to capture other areas.

→ Aggression in Mysore (1767 - 1799)

→ Control over maratha areas.

Not only Indian history; World history also changed significantly.

(1) Bengal had 60% of export share in British economy. The salt; silk; opium helped Britishers take a lead

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in the Industrial revolution and led to British rise [Pan Britannica]

(2) Economic might coupled with control of strategic locations led British to isolate other Europeans from India. → Dutch and French defeated.

(3) The British success led other nations to follow suit which gave rise to New-Imperialism. (French; Italy and Dutch captured colonies)

In this way, Battle of Plassey 1757 had far reaching consequences and created social, economic and political ripples across the world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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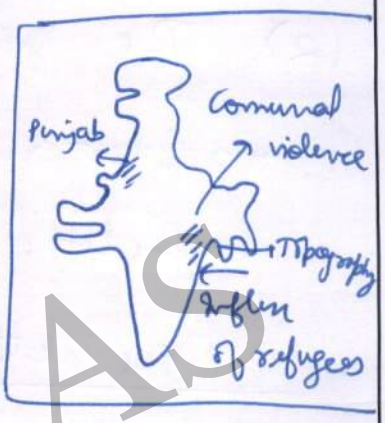
14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The partition proved a huge challenge for the country in terms of rehabilitation of refugees and curbing violence.



Efforts for rehabilitation

(1) A Rehabilitation Commission was established under PM of both countries to help identify and settle the refugees.

The two border-contiguous area of Punjab and West Bengal posed challenges in this task.

(1) In West Bengal; communal

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

violence was at peak in areas of Noakhali which hindered the work.

→ In Punjab; violence was there but limited in nature.

(2) The government presence was more on western borders and East Pakistan was neglected. This lack of will hindered the refugee settlement in Bengal.

(3) The topography → In Punjab; vast tract of plain region available

→ In Bengal; flood like conditions; diverse topography posed a challenge.

(4) More cultural unity in Bengal region acted as an obstacle to settle refugees as they had great kinship

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite the challenges; the rehabili-tation work was carried on:-

(1) Mahatma Gandhi Present in Bengal region to avoid the outburst of communal violence.

(2) Role of local organisations and armed forces helped in the process.

(3) Adequate supply of ration and supplies to refugee camps.

(4) Property exchange agreement done between the two countries to assist ~~at~~ recovery

The partition was a horror as it divided India in two parts. But the relief works helped save many lives.

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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A recent data has shown India's import dependency on coal increased from 72% to 75%. This underlines the challenge of transition from coal to green energy.

Economic costs in transition

(1) High Energy share of coal, It has 55% share in electricity production. Phasing out coal would lead to a disruption

(2) High cost of Green energy vs coal, The Green technologies like Solar; Green hydrogen are costly → Due to Import dependency (Solar Panels of China) and initial phase.

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(3) India has abundant Coal reserves (5th largest) but lacks Rare Earth minerals (needed for transition). More import will push costs.

(4) Creating new infrastructure and R&D expenditure for green transition will put fiscal strain.

Apart from economic costs, the coal supply chain has various social connections.

Social costs associated with transition

(1) Closure of coalplants would lead to unemployement and enacerbate poverty
→ Coal Miners out of job
→ Employees will be laid off.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Coal dependent states like Jharkhand; Chattisgarh; Odisha would lose out on revenue. This will create regional disparities

But, this transition is important as

(1) High emissions in coal sector hurt environment.

(2) India's Paris Committment and Panchamrit target (500 GW by 2030) require this transition.

Steps by India

- Green Hydrogen Mission; PM KUSUM GOBAR Dhan
- Focus on phase down; not out
- PLI scheme and exploration of minerals (Lithium in Reasi) to solve import issue
- R&D expenditure boost by creation of Anusandhan foundation

India can fulfill the goal of Green Growth (Saptarishi Priority) with these steps.

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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcano is the violent explosion of lava; gases and dust in the air. One of it's resultant land-form is Caldera.

Process of formation of Caldera

(1) Violent explosion in Volcano leads to blowing away the top which creates a crater like structure. eg Sumatra volcano

(2) Mostly Acidic lava is the reason as it is dense and more explosive.

The Caldera is also a significant tourism attraction.

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Contributing to the scenic beauty of the region

(1) The Caldera can be developed as as a geo-heritage site due to it's crater shape.

(2) The crater is sometimes filled with rainwater leading to the creation of a beautiful lake. Eg, Lake Toba in Sumatra.

(3) Various restaurants and resort use the scenic view of Caldera as a backdrop.

(4) It adds a new dimension to the local topography enhancing the tourism value.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Apart from scenic beauty; Caldera also acts as a biodiversity centre.

(1) Various species visit the lake region of Caldera.

(2) New soil is formed which aids the growth of indigenous plants.

In this way; Caldera creates a comprehensive effect on the region's geography.

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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increasing heat waves in European regions (Spain and Italy) recently depict the challenge of this phenomena for mankind.

Heat waves → They are classified by IMD as a phenomena which increase the absolute temperature to →

→ 30° celsius in hills and above
→ 37° celsius in coastal areas
→ 40° celsius in plains and above.

Reasons behind increasing frequency and intensity

(1) Increasing Greenhouse Gas emissions globally have led to temperature rise in areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Urban Heat island effect enhances the ill-effects of such heat waves.

(3) Local geographical phenomena such as Loo in India (Advection currents).

(4) Wind Pattern Changes lead to Heat domes as seen in various parts of USA.

(5) Encroachment of local water bodies across the globe reduces the moderating role and enhances heat.

How it will impact food security

(1) Reduced Yield → Prevalent heat waves in India destroyed the wheat crop.

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(2) Proliferation of pests which thrive in such hot conditions leads to crop damage.

(3) Increased water needs of crops leads to groundwater depletion and affects future food security.

This calls for a serious change of approach in modern-day agriculture.

(1) Adopting Permaculture and locally suitable varieties → Millets in Arid regions.

(2) Developing Climate Resilient Varieties → Role of agricultural research institutions like ICAR

The Deccan High Level Principles recently adopted at the G20 summit needs to be adopted globally to meet such challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Grasslands are a Ecotone feature (between forest and plains) They support biodiversity as well as local populations.

→ located in the tropical regions and some in temperate.
→ Savannah grasslands and temperate (Prairies ; Downs etc.)

Characteristics

→ They have short trees and long grasses. (Trees in shape of umbrella)
→ They have distinct wet and dry seasons.
→ Receive moderate rainfall.
→ Fire plays the role of moderator in grasslands.
→ Grazers dominate grasslands (Elephant Giraffe)
→ supports local tribes (Masai in Africa)

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Banni grasslands are located in the Kutch region of the western state of Gujarat. They have seen rapid degradation in recent time.

Threats posed to Banni Grasslands

(1) Decline in wetland area
→ The marshy and swampy areas have shrinked due to climate change and ill-management.

(2) Declining biodiversity in the region → The Kharai Camels dominate this area but have seen drop in numbers.

(3) Extreme weather Events like Heat waves pose a threat to the local ecology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently a group undertook a study and has claimed that the grasslands can be regenerated (Featured in The Hindu)

(1) Restoring the Wetland area by converging it with MISHTHI.

(2) Taking the support of local Maldheri tribes in ecological preservation.

(3) Restrict the rampant coastal development and follow the ESZ approach.

Grasslands biomes are crucial in maintaining the ecological balance and hence needs to be preserved.

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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's secularism follows the approach of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava". The constitutional backing (Mentioned in Preamble and Article 25-28) makes it more concrete.

Challenging inter-religious domination

(1) It prevents conflicts by supporting all religions equally through state policy.

→ Haj Yatra Subsidy by state.

→ Kailashnath Yatra management and train for Ramayana circuit.

(2) Judiciary acting as a peacemaker

→ Ayodhya dispute resolution

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led to win-win situation for both religion. (Temple for one; land for another)

(3) Prevents the feeling of alienation and power-struggle by developing all religious communities → PM-VIKAS; Nai Manzil for Minority development

→ Sanskrit promotion and development of tourist circuits creates employment.

(4) Promotes inter-faith harmony through institutions like Army; All India services.

It also challenges the inter-religious domination

---

(1) Breaking the patriarchal hold in religion

→ Hindu Succession Act 2005

→ Triple Talaq Act to empower women

(2) Recognizes the special rights

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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of some sects by allowing Essential religious practices → Sikhs can wear Kada.

(3) Uplifts the more marginalized in a religion through affirmative action (Reservation)

→ Allowing lower caste priests in Tamil Nadu temples.

→ Talks of recognising Pasmanda Muslims

(4) Creating inclusive spaces by enforcing state control. → Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments Act lead to equal representation in temple trust

→ Waqf Act to prevent concentration of power

The Indian "Principled distance model" has been successful till now in upholding the secular fabric of the country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The sights of slums such as Dharavi and Seemapuri expose the myth of inclusive urbanisation in India.

Indian Cities as landscapes of stark inequality

(1) Income inequality is high in Urban areas due to pay gaps and informal nature of economy. (Oxfam report)

(2) Housing is also unequal as rich and middle class live in high rise while poor live in slums. (Slumisation)

(3) WASH inequality: Poor have sanit-ation and hygiene issues in slum areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) lack of access to developmental schemes → Migrants excluded from PDS (Hunger → SDG 2 violated)

→ Healthcare services not available easily.

→ lack of political attention as can't vote

Social exclusion in Indian Cities

(1) Untouchability prevalent in various pockets → Most of the manual scavenging done by Scheduled Caste.

(2) Discrimination by rich shows class divide → Eg Gated communities harass delivery boys.

(3) Sexual harassment of domestic workers lead to women's poor condition → Delhi Society case.

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Steps to make Urban areas more inclusive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Affordable housing and reversal of slums → PM-AWAS Yojana
→ Odisha's Jaga Mission which provided land and house to slum dwellers.
→ Affordable Renting Complexes.
→ Budget 2024 proposed creation of dormitory for construction workers.

(2) Social security → E-Shram card to cover informal workers. ONORC → to provide PDS access
→ Inclusive transport by providing free transport to women.
→ Urban NREGA as shown in Rajasthan.

(3) Enforcement of laws such as POSH 2013 and Child labour prohibition to help domestic workers

(4) Build Counter-magnet cities to help slow the growth of urbanisation.

(5) Jal Jeevan Mission and AMRUT to enhance WASH facility

As 41% of population of India expected in Urban areas by 2030, we need to create inclusive spaces.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01238934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TRILOK SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

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LAL KOTHI
JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Dissent is the safety valve of democracy" (CJI DY Chandrachud).

This highlights the role of dissent in ensuring effective functioning of Parliaments.

Role of dissent in Parliament

- Helps scrutinize the policies of the government of the day
  - eg 1 Opposition question to government on LAC issue
- Bring out the views of the electorate to promote inclusive policies
  - eg 1 Issue of migrants put up in Parliament during COVID-19
- Bring out alternative laws
  - eg 1 Private member bills by the opposition

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Leader of Opposition got the statutory status in 1977. He is the leader of the largest party (At least 1/10th votes) in Opposition.

Role of Lo Opposition in Parliament

(1) Spokespersons of the people to highlight key issues eg: Raising women security issue.

(2) Ensures accountability of the executive during question hour eg: Late Sushma Swaraj was active in this

(3) Scrutinize the proposals of legislation of government eg: Role in Data Protection Act. (to make it robust)
↓
Role in Parliamentary Committees

(4) Realize DPSPs role by evaluating government work eg: Asking scheme outcomes to ministers.

The Opposition leader helps uphold the "triple chain of accountability" in the House

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court on it's 75th foundation day recently talked about integration of technology in judicial processes.

Enhancing accessibility

(1) It helps take the justice and legal services to remote corners.
eg, Tele Law initiative helps in this.

(2) Accessibility to data of judiciary by creating a National Judicial data grid.

(3) Women and Divyang-friendly courts by creating conducive infrastructure under National Judicial Infrastructure Mission

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Enhancing Capability

(1) Use of AI to help curate research and other dimensions in judgement.
eg, SUPACE app used by judges.

(2) e-Court Mission Mode project increases the judges' ability to solve more cases.

(3) JustIS App to give information and reduce pendency.

Enhancing Efficiency

(1) Quick Bail resolution through apps like FASTER.

(2) Live streaming of court proceedings helps in this (Swapnil Tripathy judgement)

(3) Use of Vernacular languages makes law application fast eg, SUVAAS App

The judiciary has redefined itself in the 21st Century to aid the "social revolution" of India

VisionIAS

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court upheld the "federalism" as a part of Basic structure in SR Bommai Case (1994). Since then it has balanced the "quasi-federal" state well.

Intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy

(1) upholding the principle of subsidiarity and autonomy → In the GNCTD v/s Union of India (2023) judgement; it upheld the autonomy of Delhi government.

(2) Recognizing the need for Central authority to maintain unity →

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Supreme Court upheld the repeal of Article 370.

(3) Reaffirming the separation of powers of two units → The SC struck down cooperatives provisions of 97th amendment as they fall in state domain.

(4) Recognizing the role of centralized decision making in crisis → SC upheld demonetization order of central government.

(5) Regional autonomy in some cases → Restoring the states' right to classify backward classes led to 102nd Amendment.

In this way; the judiciary has helped achieve the goal of "Cooperative federalism" in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National commission for the scheduled Castes is a constitutional body formed to uphold rights of backward classes. (Dalits)

NCSC
- 1 Chairperson; 1 vice-chair 3 members
- Article 338 gives it powers
- Acts as a Civil court

Effectiveness of NCSC in safeguarding SC rights

(1) It has protected the interests of SCs → It's role led to the enactment of Manual Scavengers Prohibition Act 2013.

(2) Conducts investigation into the deprivation of SC rights
→ Killing of Dalits and prevention of SC grooms to ride horse in wedding condemned.

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(3) Advises the government and local bodies in policy making.

→ PM-AJAY scheme as a result of this.

(4) Recommends action against violating officials and authorities.

It has been lagging in some aspects

(1) Irregular report submission affects effective discussion in Parliament.

(2) Toothless tiger as can't take any disciplinary action.

(3) Knee-jerk approach rather than proactive as it acts on media reports.

(4) Failure to protect as → 13% Crime rise against SCs (NCRB)

↳ 97% Manual scavengers are SCs

The NCSC needs to revive it's role as the defender and guarantor of SC rights to realize "Prabuddha Bharat".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As Woodrow Wilson has said, "Congress in session is Congress on exhibition; Congress in Committee is Congress at Work"
Committees play a crucial role in accountability

Parliamentary Committees
- Nominated by Speaker/Chairman
- Divided as per role (financial; day to day)
- Mentioned in constitution
- Effective role of opposition

How they ensure executive accountability

(1) Scrutinize the demand for Grants (Article 113)
→ The Departmental related standing Committees scrutinize demand; policy of various ministries.
→ Summon ministers for explanation.

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(2) Effective debate on Policy matters.

→ The Data protection Act is the result of wide consultation and revision.

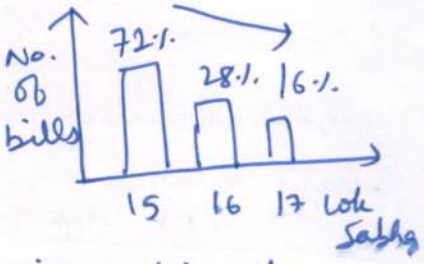
(3) Public inputs are also considered.

(4) Executive needs to explain the intent and scope of Bill.

(5) opposition plays active role thus upholding effective check system on people's behalf

Reducing role of Committee

(1) Number of Bills referred on decline



(2) Many bills passed in first sitting without effective scrutiny.

(3) Committees like DRSCs have time constraint and limited scope.

Role of Committees needs to be revived to hold the executive accountable and uphold spirit of democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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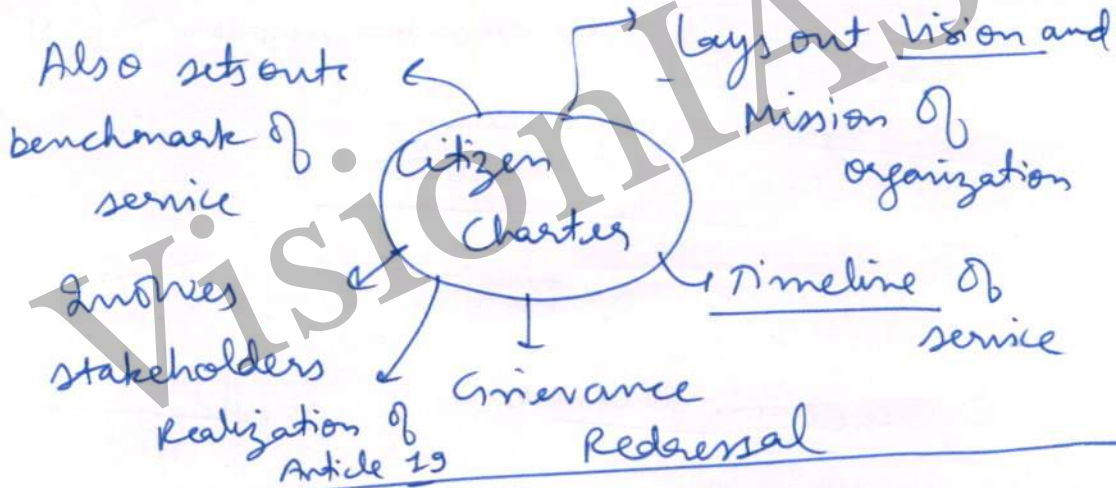
Citizen's Charter was introduced by John Major in UK. Since then, it has become a transformatory tool to enable good governance.



Powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens

(1) The Sevottam Model has Citizen Charter as one of the three pillars. India should promote its inclusion in all government agencies.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Institutionalization of Citizen Charters by departments.

(3) Use Vernacular language for citizen ease.

(4) Involve stakeholders like citizens and civil society in it's drafting.

Case study

Mayurbhanj

Citizen Charter has good timeline and grievance redressal

(5) Follow the DARPG guidelines in drafting the right Citizen Charter.

(6) Use of technology and regular updation is necessary as governance is evolving.

(7) Citizens's role in demanding the Citizen Charter at local level.

Citizen's Charter will help ensure government of the people, by the people among the people and within the people

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhiji's trusteeship theory has enabled the corporate donors to help NGOs in their function. They help in development work.

How corporate donors aid NGOs in doing holistic development

(1) Fulfilling their CSR (Corporate social responsibility) under Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 eg. TATA Memorial hospital and NGO for rural education.

(2) Individual donors from private sector set up NGO → OSAAT initiative by US based Indian IT professionals (one school at a time)

(3) Some use FCRA, ~~Root~~ route (Foreign donation by Bill & Melinda Gates)

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(4) providing latest technology to the NGOs to help their work. eg: Infosys provides technical support.

(5) Directly create infrastructure to house NGO offices.

How it leads to holistic development

- Fulfilling SDGs → Akshaya Patra (SDG 2)
  - Mahindra Girls' education (SDG 5)
  - Water Organisation trust (WOTR) (SDG 6)
- It helps the government by providing adequate data (eg) ASER Report by PRATHAM NGO
- Bridges the development gap in some areas eg: OSAAT opening and renovating government schools
- Crowdfunding in areas where government can't enter → Keto India does for Rare diseases.
- Disaster Management → Goonj NGO helps in relief work
- Acts as voice of the marginalized → Naz foundation for LGBT
  - Project 39A for Undertrials

NGOs are development partners with state to ensure Good Governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act (Protection of Children from sexual offences) Act 2013 has helped curb the child sexual abuses and delivered justice.

Merits
- Conviction rate is appreciable (38%)
- Gender Neutral law hence protects both male and female
- has led to awareness and increased reporting of child sexual abuses.
- Clear provisions and punishment regarding violations (Penetrative assault (section 5) harassment)
- Has acted as a deterrent for child abusers

Still it has some existing inadequacies.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Existing inadequacies

(1) Retired IPS officer RK Vij highlights:-

→ Consensual sex cases also getting criminalized (As age is 18)

→ Provision of investigation by Women SI officer but they are only 10%.

→ 2 month time to file Chargesheet leads to errors and flaws leading to freeing of accused.

→ Fast track courts are not functioning at peak

→ Age-determination tests classify almost everyone as adult (as they are broad)

This needs some tweaks

→ Reducing age to 16 (As NFHS-5 highlights 39% women have sex before 18)

→ Increase time to file Chargesheet

→ Enhance women representation in police forces

→ Fast track courts to be efficient.

POCSO Act is necessary to protect the "future of India"

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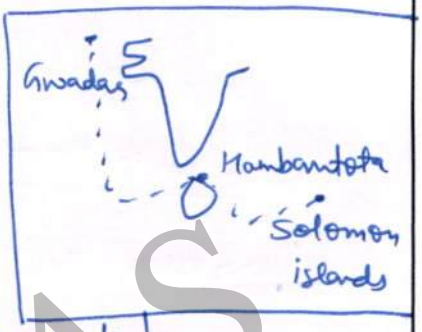
9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

China follows an encirclement policy to restrict other powers and dominate the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)



China's acquisition of strategic ports

(1) Gwadar Port of Pakistan, It gives China unfettered access of Indian ocean.

(2) Construction at Hambantota Port,
→ This has increased Chinese presence.

(3) Solomon islands base helps China oversee the flow of global trade.

Implications for International trade and economic relations

(1) Around 70% of global trade passes through the Indo-pacific

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China has presence here which can make other countries hostage if China shows aggression.

(2) China's Ports are NOT civilian but military in nature (Gwadar and Solomon) which raises concerns.

(3) In moments of crisis; china can get upper hand by controlling these Chokepoints and blocking sea lanes

(4) This can hamper global trade.

Way ahead

(1) Securing of maritime space by inclusive intiatives like IORA and IONS

(2) Promote SAGAR Policy (Security and growth of all)

(3) Restrict Chinese military vessels as they are not allowed free movement.

(4) Global collaboration to ensure China kept in check.

India's vision of Net security provider is crucial in this aspect.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is an organization which oversees the IPR treaty and it's application. It is one of the specialized agencies of UN (Italy HQ)

Main functions
- To oversee the fair enforcement of treaties like IPR; Berne Convention; Rome Convention
- Protect the traditional knowledge from exploitation.
- Also enforces penalties and directions on violation.

Recently, a WIPO

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treaty was signed to protect the traditional knowledge of developing countries from exploitation

Benefit to India

(1) Preserve traditional tribal knowledge from Biopiracy efforts of the West. (USA copied Turmeric treatment as own)

(2) Gives legitimacy to Indian initiative of Traditional knowledge of Digital library. (TKDL)

(3) Helps tribals get Benefits and monetary support for innovations.

Thus, the WIPO treaty helps in upholding the rich and ancient knowledge of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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CBI (Central bureau of Investigation) is a body which has powers under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Case, 1946. It is the primary organization to curb corruption.

CBI

- Anti-Corruption cell to investigate cases
- Economic Offences division to check such crimes
- Independent functioning and can investigate State cases (General Consent as judicary permission)
- It has seen success in many cases like Jain Hawala Case.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partisan functioning and against federal spirit

(1) Supreme Court remarked CBI as a "Caged parrot" which works on the directions of political masters.

(2) Targeting of opposition leaders is seen as being partisan. (Political hounding)
eg: Sanjay Raut; Derek O'Brien arrest.

(3) Encroaching upon the functions of State Police. eg: West Bengal MLA case.

(4) Withdrawal of consent by various states including West Bengal shows decreasing legitimacy.

(5) Unable to curb corruption as India ranks 93rd on Corruption Perception Index.

(6) Low conviction rates and prioritisation of cases shows partisan attitude.

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There is an urgent need for CBI to restore it's image.

(1) Cooperation with state police and following SC guidelines → (In DSPE Act 1946)

→ Investigate Union cases even if state officials involved.

→ Act in states where general consent is given or where judiciary allows.

(2) Restraint by political executive to not use CBI for selfish means.

(3) Joint role with CVC (Vigilance Commission) to curb corruption.

(4) Focus on prosecution and timely completion of cases to enhance the credibility

CBI's motto is "Industry; Impartiality and Integrity"; it needs to adhere to that.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governors' office under Article 153 was envisaged as one of independence. But it has acted as an extended arm of centre with "iron fist" for states.

Governors overstepping their constitutional role

(1) Going beyond their role of discretion to take authoritarian steps
→ Tamil Nadu governor dismissed a Council of Ministers without CM consultation.

(2) Hindering the development work in the state eg: Sitting on bills and not giving assent.

(3) Instead of cooperating; bashing the

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state government violating constitutional morality

eg → West Bengal Governor critized government on Twitter.

(4) Making consensus building difficult and conflicting with executive.

eg → Kerala Governor dismissed State choice Vice-Chancellor.

(5) Violating SC judgement in Shamsher Singh case to act in limit

eg → Tamil Nadu governor changed the speech given by executive in motion of thanks.

(6) Failure to act effectively in Crisis.

→ West Bengal Governor critizing the government during Cyclone relief work.

(7) Reserving bill for President arbitrarily violates federalism. → In Tamil Nadu (NEET Bill)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8) Other actions like not calling the majority party ~~government~~ to form ruling government.

In some cases they have acted
- Calling special session during COVID-19 in Rajasthan
- Promoting government policies on public platforms.

Governor as agent of "cooperative federalism"

(1) Follow the Supreme Court directions like in Shamsher Singh Case; Keishom Meghachandra Case (Decide Bill in 3 months)

(2) Punchi Commission recommendation to ensure fair; impartial governor.

(3) Manmohan Singh's 4-point formula to keep constitution and people's interest above all.

This will help in realizing the spirit of "Team India" (Union and States)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA is the first modern democracy while India is the World's oldest and largest democracy. Still they both differs in the realization of their democratic principles.

India	USA
(1) India follows the Parliamentary form of government where members are directly elected by people. (5 years)	(1) USA follows the presidential form of government where president is elected for 4 years (Based on primaries system)
(2) As India is a Republic	Each party has certain candidates; party with most gets their president

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

it has a President who is indirectly elected.

(2) USA is a republic but only has one head of state.

(3) Follows both first past the post and proportional representation (In Rajya Sabha)

(3) It follows the first past the post system (FPTP)

(4) No limit on the number of times a President can be elected.

(4) President can only be elected twice.

(5) Contestants for Lok Sabha can contest from two seats.

(5) Each state has one representative and he/she can't contest from more

(6) EVM is used

(6) Ballot is used

Despite the differences

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The two democracies also share some similarities :-

(1) Both follow the representative model of democracy.

(2) Both have Universal Adult Suffrage

(3) Federal principles are upheld in both the democracies.

(4) Both are republics.

Both USA and India recently participated in the "Summit of democracy" and highlighted the true power of Swaraj

VisionIAS

14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The National Green tribunal was created in 2010 to realize the guidelines laid down in the MC Mehta Case (1986)

Role
- It upholds the citizens' right to a clean environment (Article 21)
- Ensure the State and Citizens follow duty of environment conservation (Article 48-A and Article 51-A)
- Uphold the principles of "Polluter Pays"
- It also imposes penalties and impositions on violators.
- Ensure carbon-free industrial growth (Green growth) (Saptarishi principles)

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NGT ensuring environmental justice in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) It has imposed penalties on violaters and ensured they follow norms.

→ Art of Living penalized for polluting nearby river

→ Shutdown of chemical industry.

→ Ban on Aravalli Mining

(2) Proposed Green alternatives

→ The Ban on firecrackers in NCT led to creation of SAFAL; STAR crackers.

(3) Prevent Air pollution while also protecting farmer interests

→ Banned stubble burning but removed jail term.

(4) Protect the Water bodies → Ganga and Yamuna adjoining plants given deadline to reduce emissions and discharge.

(5) It also promoted eco-friendly transport measures →

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Ban on BS-IV vehicles and not allowing 20 yr old diesel trucks in Delhi.

Despite the efforts; NGT has come short of it's objectives.

(1) India still the third largest emitter.

(2) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) highlights rampant river pollution in India.

(3) Excessive focus on NCT issues while ignoring others. eg1 Cracker factories in Tamil Nadu; Luni river pollution in Rajasthan.

(4) Regional benches are not there and lack of environmental experts on tribunal.

The NGT needs to have a inclusive approach along with proactive-ness to help India achieve the "Panchamrit" target.

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Panchayati Raj institutions given under Article 40 and realised through 73rd amendment have helped promote competitive and inclusive politics.

Platform for Competitive Politics

(1) 1/3rd reservation to women (Even 50% in many states) along with SC/ST reservation has led to churn in local elites and democratized power.

(2) Marginalized are getting a say in development and this has improved governance. eg: Improvement in Health, education and women indicators

Still they are not involved in planning and fail in service delivery.

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Not emerged as agency of Planning and service delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1) Out of the 29 subjects in the 11th schedule; various states have not devolved even 5 (Peter Dsouza study). This has led to what GVK Rao called "Grass without roots"

(2) Inefficient Gram Sabha → No regular meetings
→ Women not included
↳ Domination of Sarpanch in agenda setting.

(3) Collector-centric planning → Collectors fear power-devolution and hence make centralized plans. (One size fits all)

(4) Capability of Panchayat functionaries is limited → Poor service delivery (Corruption by Sarpanch-Gram Sewak)

(5) Demand side deficit → As people have less awareness and don't demand devolution in planning.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Revitalizing Panchayat's role in planning and service delivery

(1) The "Mera Gaon; Mera Plan" initiative will help in bottoms up planning.

(2) Initiatives like Panchayat Ombudsman and Model Code for bureaucrat - Panchayat interaction (KERALA Case study)

(3) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) to enhance capacity and boost service delivery

(4) Effective role of Gram Sabha as last tier of government.

(5) Use of e-governance methods to boost service delivery eg. Dwar Praday Yojana of Madhya Pradesh and FRIENDS of Kerala

(6) Approval of Gram Sabha for Gram Panchayat development Plan (GPDP) should be made necessary

(7) Effective implementation of PESA, 1996 to realize Tribal Panchsheel.

(8) Evaluation of these measures by social audit or monitoring (7-band test of Haryana Panchayats)

Effective function of Panchayat will lead to "Gramodaya Se Sarvodaya"

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inter operability in governance means ability of one system to use data of another system and allow the user to "carry forward" data

2nd ARC highlighted inter-operability as a key measure of e-governance.

Steps by government to ensure interoperability

(1) Creation of 2nd EA (Enterprise architecture) → It creates

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a seamless web of various services and platforms which can be accessed by various ministries from a centralized cloud (Meghdoot)

(2) PM-GATISHAKTI → This portal helps the various ministeries and department to collaborate; reduce duplication and enhance efficiency.

(3) UMANG App → This app has integr- various e-governance services of both state and Union.
→ EPFO Service
→ Birth Certificate
→ State pension

(4) PARIVESH → This portal acts as a Single Window Clearance system for the G2B (Government to Business interaction)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) CPGRAMS → Acts as a single platform for grievance redressal

(6) AgriStack → It is an innovative effort to integrate farmer; village and service provider data at one place to stream-line Agricultural services.

Other initiatives
- → MyGov App and platform as single feedback and engagement window
- → Digital Gateway for tax
- → GeM (Government e-marketplace)
- → State initiatives like SSO of Rajasthan

Some challenges
- → Data security is an issue
  - → Recent sale of Aadhar data on darknet
- → Digital divide to be bridged.
- → Digital Infrastructure at grassroots level

The Digital Saksharta mission along with PM-WANI; Bharatnet and Data protection Act will help India in realizing "DIGITAL BHARAT" dream.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NFHS-5 highlights burden is more on women to decide the contraception and this enacerbates their reproductive health.

→ 57% women face anaemia due to early pregnancies.

→ Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is 97 which is disturbing.

Social norms bypassing women's reproductive rights

(1) Patriarchal norms leads to family planning neglect and poor women health.

(2) Son-meta preference in society increases the fertility rate and reduces

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pregnancy gap leading to high anaemia incidence.

(3) Not consulted in family planning.

Bypassed by legal norms

(1) Various Child control laws by states have led to abortion of women which impacts their reproductive health.

(2) Medical termination of Pregnancy act helps women in abortion but decision made by men.

(3) There is no law or policy focusing on women sexual autonomy and emphasising on equal role of men in family planning

(4) Age of marriage still not increased which leads to early marriage and pregnancy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need to integrate rights-based approach

(1) Delineate role of Men in using contraception and autonomy of women in family planning.

(2) Include provisions in National Population Policy of 2000 to prioritize women sexual health.

(3) Enhance access of contraception to women (NFHS-5 highlight it is low in rural areas)

(4) Anganwadi to play a role in women's reproductive health upkeep.

(5) Effective implementation of 6X6X6 strategy to reduce Anaemia; Mission Parivar Vikas and SUMAN (Surakshit Matitva Abhiyan)

(6) Increase women marriage age to 21. (Jaya Jaitley Committee)

SDG 5 can be realized effectively when women have sexual autonomy.

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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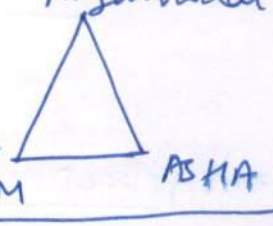
India's immunization efforts have been landable in recent times. NFHS-5 highlights increased prevalence of immunization especially in rural areas.

India's effectiveness in enhancing immunization

(1) Utilizing the 3As of primary healthcare effectively has helped increase immunization



(2) Programs like Mission Indradhanush which cover various Vaccine preventable diseases like Diptheria; Polio; Measles has helped move towards universalization.

(3) Effective monitoring done

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at local levels by ASHA workers using the Shishu Swastha Card leaves no one behind.

(4) Innovative advertisement campaigns on National TV → Eg "Jacha-Bacha Kai Suraksha"

(5) Capacity building of local health professionals and infrastructure creation
→ Saksham Anganwadi Mission.
→ Use of ICT in tracking progress.

(6) Effective outcomes → Reduction in Under 5 mortality
→ Reduction in child anaemia
} NFHS-5 data
↓
Reduced burden of diseases in infants

But there have been some challenges;

(1) Misinformation hinders the process
→ Parents refusing MMR vaccine to girls as they thought it leads to infertility.

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(2) Primary Healthcare centres (PHC) are overburdened and sometimes ignore the immunization drives.

(3) Low remuneration to ASHA workers hurts their morale

(4) Many parents don't complete full-immunization course which can make kid vulnerable.

Various efforts needed to achieve universal immunization

(1) Confidence-building in community and address apprehensions through civil society.

(2) Build infrastructure (Increase health spending to 2.5% of GDP)

(3) Increase remuneration and social security net for ASHA workers

(4) Focus on low-performing districts and achieve results.

A healthy and resilient India will help achieve SDG 3 as well as a "Viksit Bharat"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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African Union was included in G-20 under India's presidency. It highlights India's committment to the upliftment of Global South.

Bringing the voice of Global South to Centre stage

(1) Hosting of 2nd summit of "Voice of the Global South" on sidelines to enhance South-South cooperation.

(2) Extension of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPIs) to global south countries especially African nations to accelerate development.

(3) Creation of Global South Centre of excellence (DAKSHIN) to promote such partnerships

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(4) Emphasizing on the issue of Climate justice especially in Global south perspective.

(5) Making G-20 more inclusive.

- Including 55- member African Union in G-20.
- Prioritizing African Continent needs by focusing on technology transfer; MSME development and food security (Deccan high level principles)

India - Africa partnership is crucial to drive the Global South Agenda.

(1) Africa's support is crucial for India to get UN Permanent membership and drive agenda on global stage.

(2) India's call for Climate justice and loss and damages fund places Africa at Centre.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Africa hosts one of the largest youth populations; mineral resource in global south. India's measures like ITEC Scholarships; AAGC (Asia Africa Growth Corridor) are crucial to harness these.

(4) Africa's support will help India remain as a Global South leader and increase heft in G20.

(5) India-Africa cooperation is crucial to reform multilateral institutions like World Bank; WTO and make them more Global South oriented.

The G20 "Delhi declaration" showed the decisive; ambitious goal of India and the "Unity of voice and purpose" amongst the Global south

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India - UAE relationship has emerged as a multi-dimensional one representing the Hind-Arab solidarity.

Remarkable Expansion in last decade

(1) It is based on 3Es + Energy (India imports oil); Emigrants (Significant workers population); Economy (They send remittances and enable FDI)

(2) CEPA (Comprehensive Economic Part-nership) showcases the increasing economic closeness.

(3) Military exercises by Indian-UAE forces. (Al Mohed - Al Hindi)

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(4) Cooperation in I2U2:-

→ It has led to agreements like "Farm to port"; ~~ARAMCO~~ UAE oil companies investments in the oil fields of India.

(5) IMEC → The corridor will help connect the Jabel Ali port and JNPT port. (Transit diplomacy)

(6) BRICS → Inclusion of UAE in this platform will further strengthen ties.

(7) Cultural diplomacy → Construction of Hindu temple in Abu Dhabi showcases this.

(8) Increased use of UPI in UAE.

(9) Softened stance on Israel will help increase cooperation in West Asia.

(10) Maritime cooperation to protect Sea lanes of Communication (SLOC,)

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Some hiccups have come in recent times.

(1) Paralysis of I2U2 and IMEC due to Israel's ~~war~~ continued aggression in Gaza and Humanitarian concerns.

(2) Trade is one-dimensional and needs to be diversified.

(3) Upgradation into a strategic partnership can help both countries.

Way ahead
- De-hyperation to be followed by both countries to continue shared prosperity
- Upgrade CEPA to FTA.
- Enhance cooperation in Pharmaceutical; IT sector.

India-UAE partnership can help bridge the West and South Asia.

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0123893

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : TRILOK SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre VISION IAS LALKOTHI JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food processing industry is a sunrise industry with a CAGR of 12.1.. It is expected to boost India's agricultural GDP.

Rapid growth of food processing industry

(1) Creation of FPOs and farmer unions through support from schemes like PM-SAMPADA and Agriculture infrastructure fund (AIF)

(2) Local units created under One district One product (ODOP) (Red Rice of Uttarakhand; Kandhamal turmeric)

(3) SHGs and role of corporate sector also fuelling growth.

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leading to food safety challenges

(1) Using additives and pollutants in food. (eg) Recent case of MDH and Nestle adulteration.

(2) Rapid growth of FPOs not accompanied with safety mechanisms → leads to flouting of norms at local FPOs

(3) Many FPDs not labelling proper info leading to allergens and health concerns in consumers.

Way ahead

- FSSAI to play proactive role by promoting "Sampoorna Poshan Swasthya Jeevan"
- AGMARK by APEDA necessary for such products
- Localised interventions like "Shudh Ke liye Yudh" of Rajasthan Government.

Safe and robust FPOs will help achieve twin objectives of doubling farmer income and nutritional security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Fair Price shops are the backbone of the Public distribution system. They are defined as the "outlets to deliver grains to people" under National food security Act 2013. (NFSA)

FPS transformation is an evolving process

(1) Use of technology → The implementation of One Nation; One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme has led to use of e-PoS machines

(2) Overhauling of infrastructure → The dilapidated structures of fair price shops is being improved.

(3) Renaming of FPS as "Jan Poshan Kendras"

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to connect better with masses.

(4) Decentralization of FPS in remote areas to achieve the goal of Accesibility for food security.

Why FPS are being transformed

(1) Achieve the SDG 2 (No Hunger) goal.

(2) Improve the accessibility, affordability and quality in food grains delivery.

(3) Improve nutritional status as NFHS-5 has highlighted (stunting -35%; wasting +29%. Underweight +32%)

The Union and States need to follow the Shanta Kumar Committee recommendation and best practices (like e-Upanjan) of Madhya Pradesh to aid FPS transformation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Survey of India highlighted the role of Agri-tech start-ups in enhancing the farmers' access to technology and income increase.

Startups helping in enhancing farm productivity

(1) Provide real-time info and scientific advise to help increase yield and productivity.

Eg → Stellabs app provides field; climate information to farmers.

(2) Help in livestock management and enhancement of products.

Eg → A Startup has launched chips which are attached to livestock's ears and help in cattle farm management.

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(3) Provide Agro-advise in local languages to farmers Eg → E-Sagu app in Telangana.

(4) It also gives integrated information about government schemes and farm management Eg → ITC Chaupal portal.

(5) Help in farm machinery renting. eg → Chetigaadi app.

Role of Startups in enhancing market access

(1) They help take the products directly from farm to plate eg → Ninjakart app allows sale of produce.

(2) Help in providing niche services and targeted customers eg → A2 Milk app provides Gir cow products.

(3) Help in government connect and better price discovery.

The Startup culture has helped Agriculturalists become Agripreneurs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The SVAMITVA scheme launched on 24th April 2020 is revolutionizing the digitalization of land records and pioneering land Reforms 2.0.

Role of digitization of records in land reforms

(1) Going from Presumptive to Conclusive titling of land. eg. The Digital India Land record program (DILRMP) is a Central sector scheme which will give land records and reduce disputes.

(2) Enabling tenancy reforms → The land records digitalization will help in tenancy legalization.

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(3) Promote Ease of doing business. (EODB) → The Industrial Information system (995) provides information to businesses on land ~~records~~ clusters.

(4) Help in land pooling → Digital records will accelerate the process of land pooling.

(5) From land to the tiller to "Credit to tiller" → Digital records help as collateral in getting credit.

Various efforts
- → Bhoomi project of Karnataka
- → SVAMITVA schemes to survey land and give records
- → Blue-Aadhar (14-digit ID of land)
- → Use of Blockchain in efficient management of land records.

Digital India will help in creating a prosperous "Amdata".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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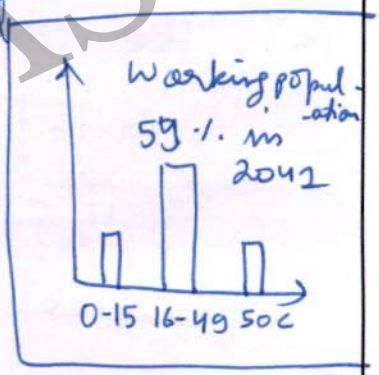
With manufacturing having only 12% of workforce (Economic Survey 2024) and India's demographic dividend peaking in 2041, there is a need for reforms.

India's demographic dividend

- India will have 59% of workforce as working age highest in world.



To accelerate economic growth (5 trillion $) we need a manufacturing-led model

(1) PLI scheme → The scheme provides incentives to
- → Increase jobs
- → Enhance capability in manufacturing
- → Import substitution

13 sectors (Pharma; Mobile; Food; textile).

It will help boost manufacturing.

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(2) Make in India → It dreams to enhance share of manufacturing GDP to 25% (from current 17%).

(3) Reskilling; Skilling and Upskilling of workforce → National Apprenticeship scheme
→ ITIs and PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(4) MSME growth as they are backbone of manufacturing → PM-MUDRA (limit increased to 20 lakh) and Udyam portal.
↳ ASPIRE; RAMP; CHAMPIONS

(5) Creating Overarching infrastructure :-
→ Mega textile parks under PM-MITRA
→ Semiconductor assembly lines (Foxconn project in Maharashtra)

(6) Attracting FDI → Increasing 200% in many sectors (Food Processing)
↓ Samsung Plant in NCR
↓ Enhance through DLI and SEZ scheme

(7) Credit → Through Funds of funds and Bank credit.

The Manufacturing led model will help India achieve the dream of "Build local to go global"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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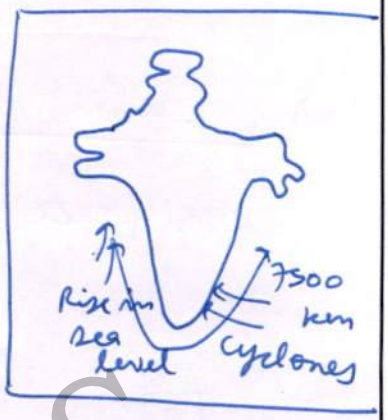
India with a coastline of 7500 km and Climate change vagaries knocking on it's doors present a challenge for coastal areas.



Natural hazards resulting from Climate change

(1) Rise in sea level → Inflow of saline water
↓
Hurts agricultural communities ← Reduced fresh water

(2) Irregular Storm Surges (called Kalakadal in some areas) reduce the fishing activity.

(3) Increased Cyclones in Arabian sea due to high sea surface temperature cause life; property loss.

(4) Extreme rainfall events leads to landslides (Recent Wayanad incident)

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(5) Increased water diseases in the local population.

This calls for efforts to enhance resilience of communities.

(1) Invest in Disaster risk reduction in coastal areas (Sendai goal)

→ Arm people with early warning systems like India Onaki & Sagar Vaani App.

→ Build shelters on high-rise areas for evacuation

(2) Focus on livelihoods

→ Kudumbashree NGO is promoting alternative options like tourism; jetties.

→ Seaweed farming; ornamental culture under PM-MATSYA Sampada.

→ Availability of credit to start business.

(3) Enhance social indicators by extension of PM-Ayushman Bharat and Jal Jeevan.

(4) Climate resilient varieties use like Pokkali Rice of Kerala (Salt tolerant)

This will help in enhancing the resilience of coastal people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Green Credit program was launched by India at COP 28 to promote voluntary services which are eco-friendly. ICFRE is the implementing agency.

Goes beyond carbon management

(1) It promotes activity like water management; afforestation which will help create sustainable environment.

(2) It invites participation from both individuals and corporates which helps in localized success

(3) Promotes green financing.

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(4) Narrow approach of carbon sequestration changed to adopt holistic development of natural systems (Rivers; saplings; soil management)

Various challenges

(1) Can lead to Greenwashing as there are no stringent measures.

(2) Environmental outcomes are difficult to quantify in terms of credit.

(3) SCFRE lacks the ground level support to robustly implement this.

States and local governments can collaborate to help make this program a success and help in achievement of LT-LEDS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

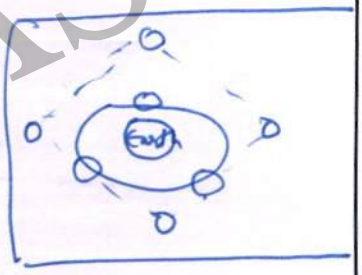
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Navic stands for Navigation by Indian Constellation. It is a set of 7 satellites (3 Geostationary and 4 geo-synchronous) to provide an indigenous regional navigation system. (IRNSS)

Need for NaVIC → Standard position, → Restricted position



(1) Strategic autonomy

- India's dependence on foreign navigation systems hurt it when USA refused information in Kargil war. (Defence needs it)

(2) Agricultural development - India's 45% workforce is in this sector. Effective use of technology needs NaVIC

(3) Enhancing the resilience of fishing communities (Information given)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Promoting logistical efficiency to achieve cost reduction goal to 8% of GDP.

(5) Promote the growth of geospatial sector in India.

(6) E-Commerce promotion in India requires the efficient work of NAVIC

(7) Use in space technologies; education promotion (Geofencing app to capture teacher attendance)

(8) Enable E-Governance growth.

The due of NAVIC and GAGAN can help India in accelerating the national development and achieve "Viksit Bharat by 2047"

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UN Office of drugs crime (UNODC); 2-5% of global GDP is laundered every year and it has been accelerated by use of Cyber-technology.

Cyber-enabled money laundering

(1) Use of new methods in the 3-stage process of money laundering. → Crypto mixers are used; NFT trade used for money laundering.

(2) Darknet emerging as the biggest platform for launderers → Sale of drugs, Sale of Arms and sensitive data

↓ Smurfing done (Deposition of amount in many accounts) → Happened with Jan Dhan Account users

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(3) Spoofing of invoices digitally to layer the real source of income.

(4) Super processors used to reroute money in shell companies.

Government's proactive steps to address this

(1) Prevention of Money laundering Act 2002 (PMLA) has made money laundering a separate offence.

(2) FIU-IND (Financial intelligence Unit) provides information about such crimes.

(3) CERT-In alerts about such networks.

(4) Following of FATF regulations in this regard.

(5) No Money for terror pledge to stop use of technology in crimes.

(6) Creating global collaboration (like in UN GP MLA Interpol)

(7) Enhance indigenous technology to track such crimes.

Money laundering as a menace can be ended by curbing cybercrime and fostering global partnership

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The increased use of technology by Armies around the World (Use of AI by PLA, China) necessitates India to shift to a tech-savvy force.

Need of technology absorption

(1) Complex warfare → Warfare has taken new forms (Cyber; Drone use by Pakistan; Use of AI systems).

(2) Adversaries have already taken lead like Civil-Military fusion of China.

(3) Challenge of Non-state actors who have access to higher technology

(4) India's role as Net Security provider (NSP) and two front challenge (Pakistan and China needs technology use)

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Challenges in adoption

(1) Low resources, 50% of defence budget in Pensions and delayed procurement.

(2) Lack of civil professional integration due to security concerns reduces talent pool.

(3) Overburdened DRDO, without active private sector engagement; DRDO can only achieve limited success.

(4) Increased import dependency (as highlighted by SIPRI report)

Initiatives to overcome these

(1) Technology development fund (TDF) created for resource availability (funds)

(2) DAIPA agency to promote AI integration.

(3) Private sector support, Indrajaal drone systems by private company; Tata in manufacturing.

(4) SRIJAN Portal and Defence Corridors (Madurai-Lucknow) to reduce imports.

(5) Integration of civilian talent through IIT collab and Indian Institute of Science (IISc)

Robust techno-enabled forces will safeguard national borders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The North-Eastern Region's contribution in the Indian economy has been <u>miniscule</u> due to various factors.

Issues faced in development of trade and industries

(1) <u>Conducive environment</u> is missing
→ Regular insurgency through porous border.
→ <u>Rent-seeking</u> and extortion by local groups like NSCN; ULFA; NDFB.
→ Cross-border violence between states (Assam Meghalaya dispute)

(2) <u>Logistical barrier</u> → The only connect of Northeast to the mainland is a <u>narrow Siliguri</u> corridor.
→ Even <u>water transport is difficult</u> as no coastline exists.

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(3) Issues in Land acquisition → The 6th Schedule governed areas have autonomy over land and this complicates land acquisition.

(4) Skill of the People → It is deficient and does not match industry standards.

(5) Climate → The Brahmaputra flooding region acts as a deterrent for industries

(6) Credit availability → The share of North East is low in MUDRA; PSL loans which hurts entrepreneurship.

Measures have been taken to address this

→ (1) Creating peace through dialogue and Suspension of operation agreements (SoO) eg → Naga Peace and Bodo peace.

(2) Solving logistics issue by →

→ Building infrastructure → Bhupen Bridge → Bogibeel bridge

→ water transport through International cooperation → Kaladan project and Sittwe port access

→ Akhaura-Agartala Railway

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Enhancing land availability through launch of North East Special Infrastructure development scheme (NESIDS)

(4) Creating overarching infrastructure through PM-DEVINE and state initiatives

(5) Skilling of people through the PM-Kaushal vikas and Jan Shikshan Sansthans

(6) Focusing on One district One Product,
→ Nagaland organic Cardamom
→ Resource-based manufacturing.

(7) Women entrepreneurship promoted through SHG programs.

(8) Representation of Northeast startups promoted through Media engagement.
eg. Sharktank India

(9) Big corporates investing.

The equitable economic development of NorthEast will help India achieve "Viksit Bharat" goal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change has enacer-
-bated water stress around the world.
India with 17% of world population
and only 4% water resources is particul-
-arly vulnerable.

Climate change and water scarcity

(1) water stress in cities - 30 cities of India to have Ground zero by 2030 (WWF report)

(2) Depleting Groundwater in Rural areas due to increased demand (Heat waves)

(3) Climate change induced extreme rainfall (short but intense) has led to regional disparity in availability of water

(4) Freshwater Salinisation due to rise in sea level reduces fresh water

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Micro-irrigation systems are the techniques which involve precision irrigation delivery and enhanced water savings. Ashok Dalwai Committee has said on it's merits :-

→ 40% savings in water
→ 45% increase in productivity
→ 50% increase in farmer income

How they can help in sustainable agriculture practices

(1) Help conserve water and restore the depleted water table.

(2) Reduce soil runoff and the associated problems of leaching and Eutrophication of water bodies.

(3) Help reduce fertilizer subsidy (64000 crore) as fertigation (application of fertilizer with micro irrigation will help in saving both.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Promote dryland farming → It will help in enhancing agricultural yield in such areas. (Millets and Pulses)

Case Study

→ Sanchore area of Jalore has seen success in Agriculture due to Micro irrigation (Narmada project)

But it faces some challenges

→ High initial cost

→ Lack of skilled people at village level to keep maintenance

→ Trampling by livestock

Various initiatives by government to promote this

(1) PM-Krishi Sinchayee Yojana mandates use of micro-irrigation system.

(2) KCC Credit Card used to give loan for installation.

(3) Krishi Kendras to provide skilled professionals

(4) Partnership with other countries like Israel

Micro-Irrigation systems will help in bringing Green Revolution 2.0 as well as enhance farmer income.

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian railways operating ratio has been found to be 97 (Spends 97₹ to earn 100₹). It is low because of poor freight earnings of railway.

Issues in freight transportation

(1) Cross-subsidy regime → This has led to subsidizing of passenger ticket while inflating freight costs which discourages businesses. (Only 20% share as compared to 60% of road)

(2) Increasing accident cases → The cases of accident like in Balasore highlight safety issues.

(3) Delays in fright due to manned crossings.

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(4) Access to remote areas is missing and hurts the local businesses which prefer road.

(5) Outdated coaches and lorries are used for transportation.

(6) Reduced movement in wildlife corridors also leads to reduced freight share.

Railways launched a 2030 Plan in which it has pledged to enhance freight share. Various measures :-

(1) Mission Avataram :- It has 7 missions to increase freight share and quick delivery (Mission PACE). Also to rationalize freight cost.

(2) Creation of Multi Modal Logistics Park (MMLP) will help in increasing railway share.

(3) use of LHB coaches and new lorries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Direct integration with sectors like → KISAN Rail
→ Industrial Coridors (like Ludhiana to Kolkata)
→ PM-GATIshakti three coridors
→ Energy, Mineral, Cement → Port connect
→ high traffic density

(5) Eleminate manned crossings and establish KAVACH systems through all circuits. (Anil Kakodkar Committee)

(6) Integration with BHARATMALA and SAGARMALA will also help in increasing freight share.

(7) Greening railways → Electrification by 2030 as businesses prefer green choice.

Railways is the spine of India's economy and it's role can enhance India's journey to 3rd largest economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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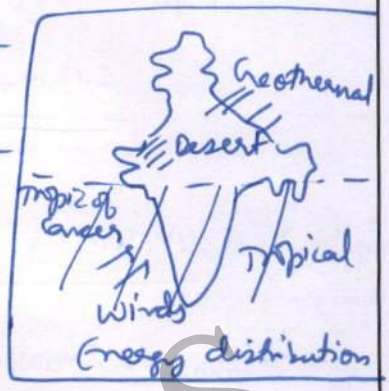
India in it's Panchamrit goals has pledged to enhance the renewable energy share to 500 GW by 2030. This is due to :-



Various factors aiding India's strides

(1) Geography of India → The tropic of Cancer passes midway through India.

→ Solar Energy → Direct sun rays; 325 sunny days in area like Rajasthan and 6-7 kWh density.

→ Coastline of 7500 km aids monsoon winds and that enhances wind energy (Tamil Nadu highest)

→ Active geology of Himalayas → It has led to geothermal energy production

→ Rivers wealth of India → Aids in hydropower.

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(2) Krishi Pradhan (Agriculture dominant economy) leads to → Easy availability of biomass (GOBARDHAN Scheme and SATAT)

→ High foodgrain production helps in Ethanol (use of broken rice; maize)

(3) MSMEs of India → They help in the manufacturing of components needed for this transition.

(4) Government Policy →
- Offshore wind energy Policy
- Biomass and Ethanol Mission
- Inclusion in PSL of renewable energy
- PM-KUSUM and Solar Policy
- RMSuryodaya to harness Sun Power
- Green Hydrogen Mission
- Panchamrit as overarching frame
- PLI scheme to enhance the manufacturing of such components

(5) Availability of land → Barren and cultivable wasteland being used for energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Robust Scientific institutions → Indian Institute of Science (IISc); IIT network; National Institute of wind technology; BARC

(7) Strategic Partnership with Private

→ Adani has highest investment in solar energy

→ offshore wind plants by many corporates

India as frontrunner in global level

(1) 170 GW already achieved and has highest rating on SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy)

(2) Global institutions by India like International Solar alliance (ISA) and Global Biofuels alliance.

(3) India as top 10 in both solar and wind energy.

Recent initiatives like Anusandhan foundation and indigenous solar panel production will help India achieve Green growth (Saptarishi priority)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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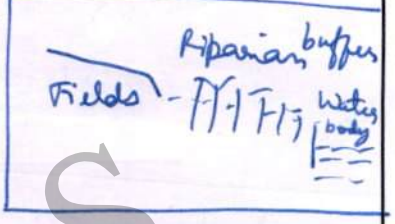
India is the largest users of fertilizers and is a agriculture dominant economy which has led to serious downsides like rivers pollution.



Agriculture runoff due to

→ Indiscriminate use of fertilizer due to high subsidy.

- Free electricity and water availability leads to over-irrigation which leads to runoff.

How does it contribute to environmental pollution

(1) Groundwater pollution - A CGWB report highlighted uranium ; Iron pollution in groundwater. This is partly due to leaching.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Rivers pollution, The runoff reaches the water bodies, leads to Eutrophication and can also release harmful algal blooms (HABs)

(3) Livestock health, This is affected due to high chemical intake (Biomagnification)

(4) Wetlands depletion due to the runoff is leading to mangroves shrinking.

(5) Air Pollution, This is an indirect effect of Algal blooms releasing toxic gases

(6) Soil depletion and land degradation due to skewed use of fertilizers. (NPK 7:3:1)

Various efforts by government:-

(1) Use of eco-friendly fertilizers like Nano Urea (500 ml instead of 45kg bag)

(2) PM-PRANAM also promotes natural and less polluting options

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(3) Innovative techniques like Fertigation to reduce the fertilizer use.

(4) Barriers between fields and water bodies by creating Riparian Buffers which absorb pollutants.

(5) ZBNF and promotion of organic farming through MISSION RAFTAAR

(6) Removing free electricity; giving 24x7 metered supply (as in Punjab) and shift to Rain water conservation.

(7) Community involvement to regularly clean water bodies to prevent algal blooms (Ganga Praharis)

These measures will help in following a ~~One~~ integrated approach to balance food security and environmental health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The ecological carrying capacity of many hill areas has been breached due to unsustainable tourism.

Growing influx of tourists
→ Hill areas (Scenic beauty)
→ Individual state policies to promote tourism (Mussoorie)

It has led to man-made disasters

(1) Creation of infrastructure to accomodate these tourists involve side-cutting of hills and mount blasting which make region unstable.
→ leads to landslides (22.6% area is prone)
→ leads to land subsidence (Joshimath example)

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(2) Increased waste - Himalayan Clean Audit report highlighted 92% is plastic. It clogs drains and can cause flooding even in short rain.

(3) Power needs - It has led to creation of hydroelectric projects which can lead to landslides. (Tapovan example)

(4) Rampant growth of restaurants and resorts leads to deforestation → Landslides ← Slope instability, Earthquake

Various measures to prevent disasters

(1) Ravi Chopra Committee - It has suggested abandoning of methods like side-cutting, blasting and no infrastructure in peri-glacial zones.

(2) Limiting the footfall of tourists by creating a integrated pass system or developing alternative tourist places.

(3) Topography based transport PARVATMALA (Ropeways use)

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Developing renewable energy options like Geothermal to reduce the need of large hydro projects.

Promoting Sustainable tourism

(1) Eco-tourism policy of Sikkim
→ It has banned the use of plastic to reduce waste.
→ It has limited the number of tourist guides (trained only)

(2) Himachal Pradesh banned the use of packaged plastic water.

(3) Ladakh using homestays to reduce the need for creating large resorts.

(4) Volunteer groups like Healing Himalayas help in awareness and waste cleaning.

(5) Dharamshala declaration, to promote eco-tourism according to local needs.

India's "Atithi Devo Bhava" motto needs to be integrated with "Prakrati Rakshati Rakshitah" to live harmoniously

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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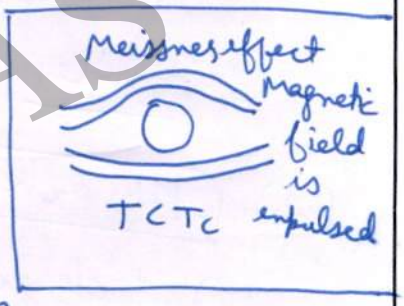
Superconductors are materials which exhibit zero resistivity at very low temperatures. (273 K) Recent claim of superconductivity at room temperature has again brought it in focus.



~~Fuelling~~ Working principle

→ The superconductors when cooled below the critical temperature expulse the magnetic field and this enhances the current flow (Meissner effect)

Fueling innovation in diverse fields

(1) Space technology → Superconductors are used in space equipments to

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provide uninterrupted flow

(2) Medical field → The superconducting materials help in diagnosis. (eg) CT Scan uses a superconducting coil.

(3) Supercomputers → Fast calculations require efficient use of superconductors.

(4) Transport systems → They use some superconducting material to enhance speed (High speed Rails)

Challenges
- → Needs huge investment
- → Can't be established at Room temperatures
- → Needs skilled workers.

India's initiative of Anusandhan Research foundation is helping

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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in growth.

→ Integration with National Supercomputing and Quantum Mission.

→ Promote Skill through Atal tinkering Labs (ATLs)

This will help in realising the motto of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan and Jai Anusandhan"

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a robust IPR protection regime in line with the WIPO obligations.

India covers all types of IPR
- Indian Patents Act, 1970
- Indian Copyrights Act, 1957 to protect artistic expression
- Indian Geographical indication Act, 1999
- Industrial secrets and protection of Integrated circuits by 2000 regulation

Structural apparatus
- Intellectual property board
- Indian patents office
- GEAC (Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee)

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Enforcement; regulatory and administrative challenges

(1) Intellectual property board lacks the resources and manpower to enforce rules

(2) Regulatory checks are skipped due to collusive corruption

(3) Regulation becomes difficult as commercialization of IPR can encroach upon indigenous and traditional knowledge.

(4) Indian Patent Office suffers with Regulatory cholestrol → Delays in granting patents as opposed to foreign offices.

(5) IPAB has been abolished which leaves no appellate mechanisms for the disputes

(6) Evergreening and Biopiracy issues present a challenge.

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Government has taken various measures to smoothen this:-

(1) Shifting of Intellectual Property board from Ministry of Education to Ministry of Commerce.

(2) NIPUN Bharat → It will create IPR awareness in school students.

(3) Fasten the patent granting process by integration of technology → India emerged as 3rd largest Patent holder.

(4) Creation of TKDL (Traditional knowledge digital library) to avoid confusion and accelerate commercialisation

These measures along with recent WIPO treaty will help in India's rise as a "Knowledge superpower"

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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The idea of integrated theatre commands was first suggested by the DB Shekatkar Committee to enhance the synergy and dynamic nature of Indian forces

Integrated Theatre Commands

5 Commands
Western / Eastern / Northern / Air / Maritime

Army ; Airforce ; Navy
Resource together

Theatre based deployment

Challenges in creating theatre commands

(1) The inter-services friction causes a barrier in creation → Airforce is apprehensive of thinning of it's already low squadrons and giving the command to ARMY

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(2) Resource Crunch → Around 50% of defense budget is spent on pensions. This poses a challenge in expanding the requisite infrastructure needed for theatre commands

(3) Diverse terrain of India → From undulating hills to marshes, deserts are a challenge to joint deployment.

Benefits of Theaterisation of Commands

(1) Pooling of resources → This will help address the operational deficits of all three forces. (Chinook of Army used by Airforce and Rustom Drone of Navy by Army)

(2) Better use of talent → As the nature of warfare gets dynamic; technical knowledge of Navy and airforce can be utilized by Army on the LAC front.

(3) Quick deployment → In a crisis,

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Antillery; air support is summoned after which hinders counter attack. Integration of small functional units will help in quick action

(4) Better synergy and joint habit will enhance battle preparedness

Various steps taken to realize theatre commands

(1) Creation of CDS (Chief of Defense staff) to encourage inter-services cooperation.

(2) Department of Military Affairs also created.

(3) AGNIPATH scheme will reduce pension burden and provide more resources

(4) Joint exercises to simulate theater experience - Recently done in Pokhran and Sea Vigil

Theatre commands will enhance the capability of our brave forces further in safeguarding national borders.

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सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Recent announcement of Vibrant villages program highlights the need to shift from security view of border villages to developmental view.

Treating border villages as functional villages

(1) Build infrastructure to fill developmental gaps and gain trust.

(2) Winning hearts and minds (WHAM) like conducting regular panchayat elections helps in reducing alienation feeling.

(3) Skill development and enhancement of socio-economic indicators

(4) Treating them as mainland panchayats and devolve subjects

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How it enhances border security

(1) It leads to decline in domestic recruitment of terrorists. (MHA report)

(2) Overground workers' growth can be curbed.

(3) Trust and legitimacy of people helps in smooth operation of forces (Reduces local hindrances like Stone Pelting)

(4) Helps build local intelligence setup to help in counter-insurgency.

Government has been proactive in it's efforts to enhance village development.

(1) Political measures : Repeal of Article 370 and holding of Panchayat elections has helped in trust building

(2) Extension of Central schemes like Gram Swaraj, NRLM to JKK.

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(3) Vibrant Villages program (VVP):-

It is a centrally sponsored scheme to revamp border villages in Ladakh; Himachal; Utterakhand; Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

→ Give 24x7 electricity and drinking water

→ Provide skill development to youth

→ Promote entrepreneurship espically among women.

→ Economic development through "One Village One Product"

(4) Village defence Councils → To train villagers to act in self-defense.

(5) Programs like Operation Sadbhawna of Indian ARMY and decentralization of subjects to panchayat.

Hence; Gramodaya in border villages will not only lead to Samodaya but "Surakshit Bharat"

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